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SPAIN WILLING TO SETTLE.

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HER FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH ON THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR.

His Government Has Asked for Full Informatten and Desires to Make a Just Settlement Without Prejudice to the Dignity of the Nation-Secretary Gresh. am Lays the Facts in the Case Before the President-His Course Approved.

Loxpon, March 17.-The Standard has a despatch from Madrid giving this version of the Foreign Minister's speech in Congress yesterday on the Allianga incident.

"It is true that Mr. Taylor, the American Minister, has claimed reparation from Spain on account of the firing on the Allianga," he said. "The United States at the same time presented a demand that American trade with Cuba should not be interfered with, and expressed the hope that the Allianga affair would be equitably settled, since they considered the action of our cruiser a violation of international law. The Government has saked for full information on this subject and is willing to make a just settlement without infringement on international law or prejudice to the dignity of the nation."

MR. CLEVELAND APPROVES.

The Papers in the Allianca Case Laid Be-fore Him by Mr. Gresham.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham had a long talk at the White House early this morning on the subject of the demand made upon Spain to apologize for the action of the Spanish gunboat in firing upon the Allianca. The Secretary took with him all the papers in the case, including the affidavit of Capt. Crossman, with accompanying map, and a copy of the despatch sent to Minister Taylor at Madrid. The President read all the papers carefully, and according to the of a State Department official, who afterward talked with the Secretary, the President cordially endorsed the terms and sentiment of Mr. Gresham's demand upon Spain for an apology. According to the official statements of the State Department officials no despatches have been received from Minister Taylor and none sent to him since that of Thursday last, which the Spanish Government is now considering. There is reason to be-lieve, however, that these denials do not include certain unimportant despatches that it is thought have passed between the State Department and Minister Taylor during the past forty-eight hours. Secretary Herbert also said to-day that he knew of no chance in the situation, and intimated that unless the State Department should make a requisition for ships, owing to some new complications growing out of the Allianca Incident, none would be sent at present to Cuban

A part of the discussion between the President and Secretary Gresham to-day related to the possibility of the United States being compelled to adopt heroic measures to enforce their demand for an apology from the Spanish Government, although it is understood that both the President and the Secretary are of the opinion that after Spain has had time to investigate the charges made by Capt, Crossman she will make a full apology, and give the United States the assurance demanded by Secretary Gresham's despatch thas she will not further molest Amer-ican vessels passing through the Windward Passage, whether within or outside the threemile limit

The concillatory tone of the discussion in the Spanish Cortes vesterday leads the Administration to anticipate that the controversy will be settled without serious trouble. If Spain is stubborn, however, Secretary Herbert may be called upon to send some of his many available shins to Cuban waters to teach the Spaniards that the despatch sent from the State Department last Thursday was not tainted with Jingosm or buncombe, but was intended as a dignified but determined assertion of the rights of American commerce on the high seas, and as a demand that those rights be acknowledged and

respected. The endorsement of the surprisingly vigorous prepared by Acting Secretary Uhl and approved and signed by Secretary Gresham, is almost universal in Washington. Senator Hale of Maine, one of the bitterest partisans on the Republican side of the Senate chamber, said to-day that he was very glad to see the Administration take such a determined stand, and that the despatch was in touch with the best sentiment of the American people, who have on more than one occasion been subjected to indignities, more or less flagrant, at the hands of the Spanish sub

jects in Cuba. "I think the Administration has acted wisely and promptly in this matter," said he with con siderable earnestness. " and I believe that the American people in all parts of the country will sustain the Secretary of State's view of the question, without regard to party."

Senator Hale says that he is not entirely surprised at the attitude of the Spanish toward the Americans in Cuba, for he has followed closely the Spanish question, as far as it relate to Cuba, ever since the Virginius affair. He has had the subject called to his attention more recently by communications he has received from some friends and relatives now cruising in the West Indies for pleasure. He received a letter a day or two ago from a relative, who recently stopped off at Havana en route to the islands of St. Thomas and Trinidad, and there were several references in it to the unfriendly feeling the Spanish residents of Cuba displayed toward Americans. They do not resort to open violence, the letter says, but in many ways they harses and annoy American visitors, as if to show them how little

Americans are liked there.
Senator Hale added: "It is but a question of time when the United States must take posession of the island of Cuba. It not only is a very desirable piece of property, but it naturally belongs to this country. It would be worth fully \$500,000,000 to the United States. It would never do for Spain to try to dispose of it to some other nation, for the United States would not permit such negotiations to be consummated. The United States should take early steps to acquire possession of Cuba, either by annexa-

GRESHAM'S POSITION SOUND. Some of the Precedents Cited in Washing-

By the United Press. WASHINGTON, March 17.-Speaking of the Alliança incident and Secretary Gresham's despatch to our Minister to Madrid, insisting upon disavowal of the unauthorized act, and that positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with the passage of mail steamers through a recognized and legitimate channel of commerce, one of the best informed authorities on international law in

Washington said to the United Press to-day: 'Assuming the facts to be as stated, there can be no question as to the soundness of Secretary Gresham's position under the principles of international law as now recognized and practised. One hundred years ago, when the ca was overrun with pirates and privateers. the right of visit or search was recognized under co-tain contingencies. But these only applied to a recognized existing state of war. There is no such condition in this case. Even if there were, no nation of late years has had warrant for stopping a vessel for flying a friendly flag on the high seas, nor has the right been recognized for a war vessel, under any circumstances, to fire a solid shot at the flag of any

merchant vessel flying any flag except that of

the war vessel attempting to intercept her.
"Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Allianca was misusing the American flag (as was actually the case with the Virginius, for the execution of whose crow the United States exacted heavy indemnity from Spain), the power to punish the yeasel for this misuse of the American flag would rest with the United States alone and not with Spain. But of course there is no such supposition as to the misuse of a flag possible in a case of a steamer belonging to a

regular United States mail line."
"Is it actually a fact," was asked, "that the Virginius had no right to fly the United States flag, and yet the United States exacted an indemnity and an apology from Spain on her account ?"

'Certainly," was the reply. "but the irregularity of her clearance from Jamaica was not discovered until after the demand for indemnity and apology had been made and acceded to. That, however, was not a matter that concerned the Spaniards at all. It was purely a question for the United States to deal with. The only notice we took of it was to remit the salute and hold on to the indemnity. If you will turn to page 975, 'Foreign Relations, 1874,' you will find this telegram from Secretary of State Hamilton Fish to Minister Dan Sickles at Madrid:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1873, -The Attorney General decides that the Virginius was not rightfully carrying the flag of the United States at the time of her capture; consequently the salute will be spontaneously

"But, as I was about to say when you interrupted me, the assumption that there is the slightest obligation on the part of the Allianca to show that she was more than one marine league from shore when fired upon is entirely unwarranted. If she had been within half a mile of the Cuban coast, the alleged action of the Spanish man-of-war would have been just as unjustifiable as if she had been fifty miles out at sea. It the case of the seizure of four American schooners off Cuba by Spanish authorities fifteen years ago, our Govern-ment successfully asserted and sustained the principle that in time of peace no forcible intervention with American ships could be permitted, whether they were within three miles of shore or not. Our State Department then laid down the dictum that the right of examining ships' letters within the marine league of shore in time of peace was confined to revenue vessels and could not be extended to war ships, and we declared most positively that the world's commerce was not to be impeded by driving ships of friendly nations out of their course into adverse winds and currents to avoid discourteous acts.

"The same doctrine has been sustained in many other cases. We have held open the Straits of Magellan, though they are barely a mile across at their narrowest point, and are absolutely within the domain of one of the South American States. The award of the Emperor of Germany on a similar question in regard to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the channels between the continent and Vancouver Island, submitted to his arbitration by Great Britain, took cimilar grounds. You will find that case set out in " Treaties and Conventions of the United States," page 497. In short, the absolute right of any merchant vessel to traverse any channel in times of peace, whether within three miles of shore or not, is sustained by universally accepted international law, and no ship of war of any nation, under any pretext, has the right to stop or search her, or even to ask an examination of her papers.

"The case in point is almost exactly parallel to this. Suppose there was a Fenian uprising in. Ireland and a French most stammer should be hailed off Queenstown by a British man-of-war and, failing to heave to, should be fired upon with solid shot. Do you think that France would wait for an investigation as to how far that steamer was from shore before demanding an apology? Or do you think she would have been satisfied by a statement, after ten days had elapsed, that no report had yet been received from the offending war ship and that it was necessary to wait until both sides had been heard? Spain is in the wrong in this matter, and, I feel sure, will in due time admit it."

"What if she does not?" "Why, then, in such an unfriendly aspect of affairs, all that the United States authorities need to do would be to relax their vigilance at Tampa and other ports and the Cuban ques-

Secretary Gresham was seen to-night at his hotel, and stated that he had no news to give out respecting the Allianca affair. He called at the White House this afternoon, but did not see the President. Assistant Secretary Uhl said that so far as he knew nothing had been received from Minister Taylor at Madrid.

Senor Muruagua, the Spanish Minister, declined to be seen, and in reply to a note asking if anything had been received from his Government, sent word that he "bad nothing for pub-

CORROBORATES CROSSMAN.

The Surgeon of the Allianes Says They Were Fired On.

BRIDGEPORT, March 17.-Dr. Edward L. Kingman, who is a surgeon on the Allianca, which was fired at by a Spanish war ship off Cuba, is in this city, and he says the facts in the case are

"We were passing through the straits between Cuba and Hayti, making as we always do for Cape Maysi's light, when a Spanish man-of-war

Cape Maysi's light, when a Spanish man-of-war which was off the cape fired at us. At the time we were fully five miles off the Cuban coast. We take this trip twice a month, and I am sure that we were at least a mile further off from the shore than is our custom to go. Of course they did not come anywhere near nitting us.

"The Spaniards are poor marksmen. There is not the alightest doubt that they fired a solid shot at us, as our first officer saw the shot skipping over the water. The spaniards fired a half a dozen shots altogether and as we kept on our course gave chase, but had no show to catch us."

Dr. Kingman is a recent us along the Yale Medical School. He received the appointment to his present place in last December.

BRITONS MUST BE PROTECTED. John Bull Takes Steps to Assure the

Safety of His Subjects at New Orleans, LONDON, March 17. - Lord Kimberley, Secretary of the Foreign Office, answered yesterday the request of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that Sir Julian Pauncefote be instructed merce that Sir Julian Pauncefote be instructed by cable to secure the protection of British subjects in New Orleans. The shooting of the steamship Engineer's purser during the recent riots gave rise to the request.

Lord Kimberley said that he had communicated with Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, who in the 15th had received assurances from the Governor of Louisians that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected and that the crews of fareign steamers were in no danger. The Governor remarked Lord Kimberley added, that the identity of the Engineer's purser was in doubt when he was shot.

TZNAGA DIVORCE.

The Wife Reputed to Be Qualifying to Suc in South Dakota.

It was reported yesterday that Mrs. Fernande Yznaga, formerly Miss Mabel Wright, and her father, George Curtis Wright, had joined the divorce colony in Yankton, S. D. Mr. Wright's niece, Mrs. Gates, and a nophew of Wright's niece, Mrs. Gates, and a nophew of Milwaukee are with them. It is said Mrs. Yznaga will try to secure a divorce from her husband on the grounds of cruelty and failure to provide support, and that Mr. Wright and his relatives will remain in Yankton until the case is settled. Mr. Yznaga was divorced from his first wife, who is a sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderblit. The Wrights still have an apartment in the Gerard in this city, but it was said yesterday that Mrs. Wright had not been there since Friday, and it was supposed that she was out of town.

Commissioner Guggenbeimer Resigns. Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer sent his resignation as a member of the Board of Education to Mayor Strong on Saturday afternoon. Press of private business was the reason given. His term would have expired on Jan. 1, 1896.

SPAIN'S CABINET RESIGNS.

RESULT OF THE MILITARY RAIDS ON NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

The Premier Refused to Suppress a News paper Upon the Demand of Army Officers Great Excitement in Madrid-A Bitter

Conflict Between Army and Citizens-Re-

ported Defeat of Spanish Troops in Cuba, LONDON, March 17.- The United Press correspondent in Madrid telegraphs late this evening that the whole Sagasta Cabinet has resigned, and Gen. Martinez de Campos has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid. Gen. Campos will take command of the troops, and probably will be the next Premier, as there is a general feeling that a strong hand in the Government is an imperative necessity just now. During the final council of the Sagasta Cabinet a committee of officers went to the council room and asked for the Premier. They demanded that he suppress the Resumen, which had published reflections upon the courage of

the officers' corps, and propose to Parliament severely repressive press laws. The Premier declined to make any such concessions. He reported the officers' demands to the Council, and, after a brief discussion, the Ministers decided to resign. The upset was due primarily to the ill feeling roused between the civil and military authorities by the military raids on the newspaper offices yesterday. The present colonial complications also added to the

difficulties of the Ministry. Gen. Campos has just ordered back to their barracks all the officers who at this moment (11:15 P. M.) stand in groups in the streets. Officers of the provincial garrisons have begun telegraphing expressions of congratulation and sympathy to their comrades in the capital.

In alldressing Congress last evening during the debate on the military excesses, the Minister of War tried to palliate the conduct of the riotous officers. He accused the Spanish press of criticising the army and its Generals more severely than was customary with the press of any other country.

His plea for the rioters caused a considerable disturbance in the Chamber. The reporters began murmuring when he made his first excuses, and gradually increased their protest until the President threatened to have the press gallery cleared.

The reporters held a hasty consultation, then rose and left the House in a body. The editors and directors of the whole Madrid press met an hour later. Many of them are Deputies or Senators, and they left their seats in the Cortes to attend the meeting. The speakers criticised severely the inaction of the Government during the riots. Some of the speeches were so bitter that no reports of them can be published.

The Government's failure to interfere with the rioting officers was not due, however, entirely to disinclination to act. The Ministers and local officials could count only upon the police to execute their orders, and the civil guard refused to proceed against the officers. The city has been in a ferment of excitement all day. Crowds filled the streets and places of public resort. Such a conflict between the army and the

civilians has not been known before since the restoration. The progress of events is watched with the keenest interest from the palace. The Queen Regent was greatly affected by the reports of yesterday's disorder. She has conferred repeatedly with Gen. Campos and Senor Sa-

LONDON, March 17 .- The Times correspondent in Madrid is inclined to take sides with the officers in their campaign against the newspaper men. He says: "The Madrid editors are culpably lax as re-

gards publishing contributions from outsiders. They leave almost unlimited power in the hands of inexperienced and indiscreet reporters. "Thousands of officers were present at the Military Club in Madrid last night, and it is understood that lots were drawn to determine who

should challenge the offending journalists." LONDON, March 18. The United Press correspondent in Madrid telegraphs at 4 o'clock this morning: "Gen. Campos has issued an order absolutely forbidding the officers to make any demonstra-

told the Queen Regent that he is ready to answer fully for the maintenance of order. Thanks to his energy and prestige, the officers have been reduced to obedience. The military conflict is virtually ended, as far as the

press is concerned. "Campos will apply the military code to newspapers insulting the army. He has declined the task of forming a Ministry unless other political combinations fail."

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEATED.

Cuban Insurgents Sald to Have Driven the

PORT TAMPA, Fla., March 17, .- The steamship Olivette arrived from Cuba this afternoon bringing news of a battle between the insurgents and Government troops, in which the latter were compelled to retreat.

The leading spirit of the movement received a letter on Friday from Gen. Maso saying that he with 2,000 troops had attacked 2,500 Government troops under command of Gen. Saldo, who were on their way from Mansinalla to Bayamo. The engagement lasted two hours, and the Government troops were compelled to retreat into the town of Bayamo with a loss of 300 men killed and wounded. The insurgents' loss is reported to have been less than seventy

killed and wounded.
The troops, said Gen. Maso in his letter, will not follow up their advantage, preferring to remain quietly under arms until after the crops are harvested in June, when a more general uprising is anticipated

A semi-official report current in Havena regarding the firing on the Alliança by a Spanish war vessel is to the effect that a steam launch was seen to leave the Allianga's side before the war ship signalled her to heave to. Havana papers are silent upon the subject.

GAMBLERS TOOK TO THE ROOF. Raid in Bridgeport that Lasted Until Daylight, with Many Captures.

BRIDGEPORT, March 17.-At 2 o'clock this morning the police raided the resort kept by James Jacques at the corner of Union and Water streets, and captured Jacques and his partner, William Harrison, and sixty-five men and wemen, black and white. The place is known to the police as the "worst in New England," and is visited by gamblers and crooks from cities in this vicinity. Jacques is colored, and has grown wealthy out of the place. The raid this morning was made on the complaint of a man who visited Police Headquarters and said he had been assaulted there.

Sergeant Redgate and a squad of police sur-rounded the place. The game was at its height, and the police were in the room before the money could be taken from the tables. When the police appeared there was a rush for the doors, but every exit was guarded, even to a secret one which it was thought the police did not know of. Sceing their escape cut off, fully one-half of the men and women took to the roof. The police followed, and a lively chase over the roof and those of the adjoining buildings ensued. The fleeing gamblers took refuge behind chimneys and in dark places, and in many instances had to be dislosiged by the police with bricks and other missiles and threats to shoot. About a dozen men made a vigorous effort to escape through the secret doorway, but they were met by police and knocked down one by one as they appeared until they gave up.

The chase on the roof was kept up until daylight, when sixty-five, all told, had been captured and put in the station house.

Jacques is held under heavy bonds. Most of the men arrosted gave their residence in other doors, but every exit was guarded, even to a sethe men arrosted gave their residence in other places, about a dozen claiming New Haven as their home.

SHOT THE MAN WHO WRONGED HIM. The Act of a Frenzied Mon Whose Wife's Perfidy Had Come to Light,

DENVER, March 17 .- George R. Kroning, clerk in the auditor's office of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, was shot and mortally wounded this afternoon by William R. Peck at room 628, Equitable building. Peck, up to two years ago, was city passenger agent of the Rock Island road. Kroning's wife obtained a divorce from him several weeks ago on the ground that he had been intimate with Mrs. Peck, wife of the man who did the shooting.
Shortly after the trial of the divorce case

Kroning abducted his only child, but his wife obtained an order preventing him from taking the little one from the city. Peck is in jail and refuses to talk. Kroning died at 5:25 at St. Peck rushed into headquarters and excitedly

informed the officers in charge that he had just shot Kroning. He said that he did not know whether he had killed him or not, but he had emptied the six chambers of his revolver into his body. Only three bullets struck him, how-

his body. Only three bullets struck him, however, one entering his abdomen, one his left lung, and the other his left temple.

At first, Peck refused to believe his wife gullty as charged in Mrs. Kroning's compinint, but during the trial Mrs. Kroning's lawyer introduced a letter written by Mrs. Peck to Kroning, telling him that size would place a lamp in the parlor window if the coast was clear, and if there was no light there he would know that her husband was at home.

Peck handed a newspaper account of the divorce trial to a detective to-night, and said it was the evidence therein detailed that led him to average the wrong done him, and that he thought he was amply justified.

George B. Kroning comes of a respectable and thought he was simply justified.
George B. Kroning comes of a respectable and wealthy family of Washington, D. C. He has been in the employ of the Denver and Rio Grande as chief di-bursing officer for the past five years. He was married five years ago to Sarah A. Lowrie of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Perk were intimate friends of the Kroning family. Mr. Peck being employed in the passenger department of the same railroad company. Kroning had agreed to pay over to his wife's lawyer to-morrow \$1,000 and \$500 attorney's fees, and had the money ready for them.

JUMPED AND FELL FIVE STORIES.

Insane Mrs. Schwab Killed Herself on the Eve of Her Home Going. Willie Miller, the 13-year-old son of the kousekeeper of the big tenement at 862 First avenue was playing in the yard in the rear of the house yesterday afternoon. He happened to look up and he saw a woman climbing out of a window on the fifth floor. The window was raised as high as it would go. The woman clutched the casing and pulled herself up on her feet on the sill. For a moment she stood. her back to the window, her face to the yard,

and then she leaped off into the air.

The boy stood watching her, wordering what she was going to do until she jumped, and then he screamed and ran toward the house. The he screamed and ran toward the house. The woman fell two stories clear and struck the fireescape on the third floor. Her body bounded from that and she came down head first to the
stone pavement of the yard. She died instantly.
Young Miller's screams aroused the people in
the tenement and they crowded out into the
yard. Policeman Kerns heard them and he ran
in. Not waiting to see whether the woman was
dead he telephoned to the Flower Hospital for
an ambulance.

tion. He has taken other measures and has taken other measures and has erection of the new Astor hotel in Thirty-fourth street. By next November the annex will be completed. We will not attempt to make it more than five stories high at first. The ball-

more than five stories high at first. The ballroom will be there. After the completion of the
new Astor hotel, in which there will be a great
bailroom, we will finish the annex and use it for
ordinary hotel purposes.

"Another idea in securing this property is to
make the frontage of the entire hotel property
in each street 350 feet. The Thirty-third street
frontage of the Waldorf is 250 feet. The frontage of the property in Thirty-fourth street
is 350 feet. The property just acquired is 100 feet
front. This will enable us to have, finally, a
great hotel with four fronts, for a wide alleyway
will be the western boundary of the entire
double structure.

double structure.

"The idea that the new property has been secured because of rivalry between the two Astors is absurd. I am the lease of both properties. I couldn't hold my place as increaser of both properties if everything were. I harmonious." The work of tearing down the residences and building the annex will be begun at once under the supervision of Henry J. Hardenbergh, the architect of the Hotel Waldorf.

A NEWARK BOY'S PLIGHT. Although He Has \$1,000, He Says He Has

No Place to Sleep, Frederick Prester, 15 years old, is a Newark boy who possesses \$1,000 and yet has no prace

When the watchman was soing his rounds shortly after 6 o'cleck yesterday morning, and reached Smith's led, he tound that the boy was dead. Frank Commody, another impate of the home, also complained of being ill, and when he was examined by Dr. Shannon it was found he also had diphtheria. He was removed yesterday to the fitverside Hospital.

There are 130 boys in the home at present, and they were all examined last evening by physicians. The place was fumigated, and Superintendent Hyde says there is no fear of the disease spreading.

A collection was taken up yesterday morning by the boys of the home to help defray the expenses of young Smith's funeral. They collected about \$8.

NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

MANY OF HOLLAND'S DIAMOND CUTTERS ARRIVING HERE.

Preparation by Amsterdam Firms for Starting 250 Machines in Bronklyn-The Dutchmen Brown the Whir of the Wheels in Their Busy Shops with Song. Three reports in The Sux of yesterday from

as many cities bore curiously on one of the queerest works of the Wilson-German tariff act-the transplanting to America of a part of the diamond cutting industry, rooted for many decades in Amsterdam and Antwerp. Against the protests and warnings of almost

the entire diamond trade the last Congress increased the import duty on cut diamonds from 10 to 25 per cent., and put a 10 per cent, duty on rough diamonds, formerly on the free list. The intention was to increase the revenue, although the diamond men asserted strongly that because of the increased temptation to smuggling, the income from diamonds would decrease. Certainly three in charge of the bill did not expect to establish a new industry in this country vet that is what they practically did.

Two years ago forty-five diamond cutters were known to be in the United States, and they were principalty employed in recutting old stones. lo-day there are probably 350 cutters here. mostly employed in cutting rough. There is room for more, and they are coming by every steamer. Over 700 will probably be here by

The three reports referred to came from London, Washington, and New York. The London cable announced the sailing from Liverpool on saturday of 120 diamond cutters on the Majostic. From this city came the information that Immigration Commissioner Senner had been warned by a Brooklyn association of the expected arrival of ninety cutters and their families, the men alleged to be under contract to work in new Brooklyn shop.

The Washington despatch announced the decision of the Treasury Department, in a test case proviously brought, that diamond cutting is not a new industry in this country and therefore that workmen in that trade cannot be imported under contract. This decision closed the last door to an easy procurement of workmen since all must be brought from abroad.

The firms whose supposed opperations caused the complaint from Brooklyn, are those of Jacques Kryn and Wouters Bros. Jacques Kryn is the largest cutter of diamonds in Europe, and one of the wealthlest men in the business. Wouters Bros, are not far behind blm in trade importance and wealth. These houses, despite the recent decision of the Board of Appraisers on a technicality that, under the Wilson-Gorman law all diamonds are free, have recently leased a large building on the corner of Third street and Seventh avenue. Brooklyn, and have installed therein more diamond cutting wheels than their combined shops in Amsterdam contain. yard. Policeman Kerns heard them and he ran
in. Not waiting to see whether the woman was
dead he telephoned to the Flower Hospital for
an ambulance.

The woman was Mrs. Amelia Schwab the wife
of figstay Schwab, a locksmith. Until recently
Mrs. Schwab was a saleswoman in the embroidery department of Lord & Taylor. She became
iname. She wanted to go to Dresden, her old
home, where she had not been for twenty years.
Three weeks ago she was in Bellevue Hospital
insane pavilion ten days. She was not dangerous, and her husband took her home. On the
advice of physicians he was to have started with
her; on the Saale for Germany to-day. He had
already purchased the tickets. He had been
kee jing close watch of her for a week, fearing
she inight injure herself. He left her yesterday,
locking her in the room, only ten minutes before
she jumped out of the window.

He was nearly beside himself when he returned and found her dead. He blamed himself
for having left her alone. The neighbors would
not let him see her,body,fearing he too mightibecome crazy.

Finally, with the New Astor. There Will

Be a Giant Hostiery with Four Fronts.

George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Hotel
Waldorf, said yesterday that a lease of the
hotel, had been obtained, and there would be
built on them an annex to the hotel. "We have
been so cramped for room recently," Mr. Boldt
said, "that I have decided not to await the
erection of the new Astor hotel in Thirty-fourth
street. By next November the annex will be
completed. We will not attempted the windows of the sound of
concepted. The men are lusty, and
had being a strength of the wheels and
completed. We will not a term of the window of the men are lusty, and
her the room of the lord of the wheels and
the round of the whole of the wheels and
for the new shop. Another factor in the
importance of the Mouters brothers. It is said that
funding mount previously attempted here. It is reprovide among the diamond cutters of they get
in a fingle particular of the windows of their shops are opened
in They have creeted 250 machines. The largest number of wheels previously in operation in any

intermellifluously. Such tunes as "Old Hundred" are sung, in Dutch of course, and the unpleasant sounds of the wheels and belts are hidden by the choroses. Singing at work is an unfamiliar action in Northern cities and even in the South, where negroes at hard labor give throat to throbbing songs, there is a pulsing beat in the tunes which helps the men in their extra exertions. No such characteristic appears in the tunes of the Butch damond curters. There is no muscular effort in their work, and any tune suits the whirr of the wheels revolving three thousand times a minute.

The rough diamonds when they reach the cutting shap are usually crystalline pebbles, clear and transducent. If they are from the river diggings they are likely to be rounded by attrition in the stream. Northing else is so hard as a diamond, but diamonds themselves have many degrees of hardness, and the expense of cutting them increases proportionately with their hardness. Sometimes a single facet will take two days to cut. The first process of manufacture is the cleaving, done by the superintendent usually. This is to break the original rough stone up into several pleces, each available for cutting, and must be expertly and nicely done according to the grain of the stone. The second operation is "cutting," as distinguished from "polishing," on wheels by which the facets are formed. The cutters wear leather gloves, and work over brass cups, into which fall the chips of the two diamonds they cut upon one another. The two stones are secured in handles and their rough edges are taken off, each being used to cut the other. The object is to roughly mould them and to leave no samp projections to cut into the steel wheels of the polishers.

When the stone reaches the polisher he marks

boy who possesses \$1,000 and yet has no peace to sleep. Until two weeks ago he lived with his sister, Mrs. Charles Kastner of \$7 Waverley place. Newark, and when Mr. Kastner bought out a saloon and moved from the apariment house in which they lived they told the boy to shift for himself.

Fred's father died eight years ago and his mother remarried. She died in 1891 and left the boy \$1,000 in the hands of Adam Berg of 12 Littleton avenue, Newark, as trustee. Fred says that when he lost his jobin a shoc factory and could no longer pay his sister bound, she sturned him out. Since they moved he says he turned him out. Since they moved he says he has slept in a rieset in the vacant apartments.

Kastner says that the boy would not pay board, and he turned him out because he could not afford to keep and feed him for nothing. Ho had the store and that Mr. Berg refaves to give him any money until ne test employment.

Kastner says that the boy would not afford to keep and feed him for nothing. Ho had the store and the transportation of the starting.

DIPHTHERIA AMONG NEWSBOTS.

Two Cases at the Home in Duane Street when he watchman was going his rounds shortly after d o'clock yesterday morning and reached when he watchman was going his rounds shortly after d o'clock yesterday morning, and reached shuths ledt two weeks ago. He first complained of feeling ill on Saturday afternaon. A doctor was aumonned, and said the boy had diphtherna. When the watchman was going his rounds shortly after d o'clock yesterday morning, and reached shuths ledt he spend had been the shore and proposed in the store of the wheel and the section of the base served with a short the store of the start of the circle of the wheel and in the street wheel the least the remarks the store of the start of the street wheel the least the remarks the store of the street wheel the

IN COMMAND OF JAPAN'S ARMIES. Marshal Prince Komates Going to the

Front as Commander-in-Chief. Loxnov, March 17 .- The Central News correspondent in Tokio says: "Marshal Peince Komatsu has been ordered to proceed at once to the front as Commander-in-Chief of all the Japanese armies.

"Premier Count Its will proceed to Simon, areki to-morrow to prepare for the reception of the Chinese peace envoys. Mr. Matsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is already there." The Central News correspondent in Tokio

says that Count Matsubata has been appointed dirister of Floance to replace Mr. Watanabe, who has been made Minister of Roads, Railways, and Telegraphs. Count Kuroda, whose portfolio has been given to Mr. Watanabe, has been manded President of

the Privy Council, although remaining a member of the Cabinet. The Times correspondent in St. Petersburg says it is announced in naval circles that the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean will go to the Pacific to cooperate with England in any

necessary demonstration regarding the Japanese demands upon China. GOFF'S GRAB.

Symptoms of an Intention to Speak the Bill Through.

The Goff Grab-all bill has been made the special order in the Senate, at Albany, for to-morrow. The Republicans have been a little shy of this bill and have permitted it to slumber. Mr. Platt has said that he had no interest in the bill. and that he believed that it would never become a law. Louis F. Payn, who is in Albany a good deal, declined yesterday to speak of the bill or the possibility of its becoming a law. Others said that possibly the bill may be passed in the

Senate and eventually killed in the Assembly. The Democrats at the Hoffman liouse said that such a programme indicated an intent to sneak the bill through. This bill, if it becomes law, would make Recorder Goff the Czar of the Special Sessions and the Grand Juries. It has been said all along that Senator Lexow and Senator Robertson are to have half of the patronage of the court if the bill becomes a law. The natronage of the court amounts to about \$100,000 a year. Senator Cantor will fight the bill to the last. He thinks certain Republicans are willing to help.

HE WARNED SPECTATORS

CHICAGO, March 17.-Frank M. McFarlin, a

member of the Board of Trade, committed sulcide this morning in South Park by shooting himself in the head. The body was found by two policemen. Four letters addressed to friends were found in his

pockets and the following notice was discovered pinned to the tree, under which the body lay; "Let my death be a warning to all honest men to keep away from the Board of Trade." Recent unfortunate speculations are said to

LORD ROSEBERY'S POOR HEALTH. His Doctor Says Six Months' Rest Is

have been the cause.

London, March 17.-The Morning will print this under sensational headlines to-morrow: "Lord Rosebery's health is the subject of the gravest anxiety. He suffers still from insomnia and his doctor says that six months' rest is absolutely essential.
"The Premier will have to resign, which is all

Necressary.

the more probable, as he feels deeply his isolation and the fact that he is ignored by his colleagues in the Commons. "If he retires, Sir William Harcourt will succeed him, asking the present Ministers to re-

main in office." WRECKAGE COMING ASHORE. It Is Believed to Come from the Missing

Cruiser Reina Regente. MADRID, March 17.- Much wreckage has come ashore near Tarifa in the last thirty-six hours. The supposition is that it came from the missing cruiser Reina Regente. The Alfonso XII., which was sent out to search for the cruiser, has reported from Tangier that she has found no trace of her. Many steamers passing eastward and westward through the straits have made similar reports. The Government does not credit the report that the Reins Regente was seen disabled during the storm.

REPRIEVED JUST IN TIME. An Indian About to He Shot When the

Cappo, I. T., March 17.-Johnson Jacob, the Choctaw, was sentenced to be shot at Pushmataha Court Grounds, thirty miles east of here on Friday for the murder of his wife last fall. Jacob had pulled off his coat and boots. nainted a spot over his heart on his left breast. and taken his seat to await the firing of the Sheriff's Winchester, when a courier arrived with a reprieve, granting a hearing before the Supreme Court.

SCARED HIM WITH A WOODEN GUN. A Condemned Murderer Helps a Lot of Prisoners to Freedom.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 17. In a big county fall delivery here this evening twenty prisoners escaped. Prisoner Blanck, under sentence of escaped. Prisoner Blanck, under sentence of death for murder, beld up the jailer with a wooden gun, and obtaining access to the failer's office secured arms and ammunition. He then freed all the prisoners, several of whom are under sentences of death or held for trial on murder charges.

Preached in the Original Irisis.

For the second time in twenty-five years sermon in the Irish language was delivered last night from a Roman Catholic pulpit in New York. The preacher was the Rev. Peter J. Cunniffe, and he spoke in St. Alphonsus Church, South Fifth avenue and Grand street, His subject was, "St. Patrick and the Lasting Fruits of His Mission Among the Irish." Not many of the congregation seemed to understand the sonorous tongue of their native land, but there were a few graybeards scattered through the church whose faces lighted up when they heard the familiar sounds.

A Collector Charged with Embezzlement. LONG ISLAND CITY, March 17, John Coyle, a

well-known young man here and collector for the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company of Brooklyn, was arrested last evening by Detectives Kelly and Sheridan on a warrant charging him with the embezziement of about \$700 from his complayers.
Coyle said his arrest was persecution on the part of his employers. He admitted having a shortage in his accounts, but said that any shortage was spent in the interest of building my his employers' business.

Has Paylor Been Caught!

Jacksonviller, Fla., March 15. A special to the Time-Luion from Port Tampa, Fla., says: The steamer Olivette arrived from Havana this evening, but Taylor, the defaulting South Dakota Treasurer, said to have been arrested at Vera Cruz, Mexico, was not on board. None of the passengers or officers knew anything of Taylor's whereabouts or had heard of his arrest. The suppleton is growing that Taylor has not been arrested at all.

Firemen in H. M'Kay Twombly's House, Smoke came out of one of the bedrooms on the

A collection was taken up yesterday morning by the boys of the home to help defray the expenses of young Smith's funeral. They collected about \$8.

Hefused to Advance the Price of Whiskey.
Cincinnari, March 17.—The whiskey dealers here yesterday signed an agreement refusing to recognize the advance in spirits ordered by the trust and will continue to sell at \$1.25 a gallon.

If a speedier circumsterence is used.

Smoke came out of one of the bedrooms on the third floor of Hamilton McKay Twombly's finishest stone and the amounts per carat paid lier wary from about \$1.50 to \$2. The publishers out of his carat pay, must, in some shops, pay for the setting and the wheels and other materials. It is hard to make much over \$20 a week at the trade. Some of the bedrooms on the third floor of Hamilton McKay Twombly's house at 684 Fifth avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A servant notified a policemon, and of the setting and other materials. It is hard to make much over \$20 a week at the trade. Some of the bedrooms on the third floor of Hamilton McKay Twombly's house at 684 Fifth avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A servant notified a policemon, and the mounts per carat paid lies to a supplied to the pay of the polishers is by the carat of the finishest stone and the amounts per carat paid lies of the policemon. A servant afternoon. A servant and the policemon had other materials. It is hard to make much over \$20 a week at the trade. Some of the wholes and other materials. It is hard to make much over \$20 a week at the trade. Some of the bedrooms on the third floor of Hamilton McKay Twombly's house at 684 Fifth avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A servant notified a policemon, and the mounts per carat paid lies. The policemon and the amounts per carat paid lies of the setting and the amounts per carat paid lies. The policemon and the amounts per carat paid lies. The policemon and the amounts per carat paid lies. The policemon and the amounts per carat paid lies. The policemon and the amounts per carat

AFTER A MYTHICAL JOB.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TEUTONIC INVASION OF CHICKERS

ING HALL DUE TO A "BOGUS AD." Thronge Who Couldn't Spenk English Jab ber with Temperance Men Who Conida's

Speak German-Pottermen Drive the dob beekers Of -'Longsheremen Also Fooled. Persons who went to Chickering Hall vesterlay afternoon to hear a temperance lecture by Prof. Samuel Dickle. Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee of the American Temperance Union, found the Fifth avenue and the Eighteenth street entrances to the hall blocked by a crowd of Germans apparently not addicted to total abstinence. The temperance folk found

that the lobby of the hall also was crowded

with Germans. The crowd was so big that the trouble in getting into the hall. When Joseph A. Bogardus, President of the American Temperance Union, the Rev. D. F. Pond, chaplain, Prof. Dickie, and other officials arrived they were at first pleased at the pres-pect of having so large a crowd of hearers who were apparently in need of such instruction ad they were prepared to give; but their pleasure was changed to dismay when they beheld the proportions and true character of the visitors. They were jabbering in German at Charles Les, the colored janitor, who was endeavoring to hold them in check and make out what the

wanted. It did not take President Bogardus long to learn the nature of the trouble. Many of the crowd waved in their hands a copy of a German newspaper, in which there was an advertisenent saying that fifty Germans were wanted at Chickering Hall; that they were to be on hand at the Fifth avenue entrance promptly at 3 P. M., and that they would receive liberal pay for services rendered.

When, long before the appointed hour, crowds of Teutons began streaming into Fifth avenue from the Jersey City and Hobeken ferries, from the east side, and from north and south, resident dents of the neighborhood of Chickering Hall wondered what it all meant. Especially was the mind of Policeman Kupfrian of the West Third

mind of Policeman Kupfrian of the West Thire tieth street station filled with amazement. He stood at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street and watched the processions.

Policemen Sloan, Dwyer and Shibels, who were on duty in the neighborhood, also noticed the strange-looking throng, and they made their way to Chickering Hall to be on hand in case they were needed. They were needed quickly, Janitor Lee, President Bogardus, and Prof. Dickie valuity tried to convince the Germans, who had become apers, that it was all who had become angry, that it was

who had become angry, that it was all amistake.

The temperance folks couldn'ttalk nor understand German, and that made matters worse. Pantomime wouldn't work. President Bogardus explained the situation to the policemen.

To the chouts of the policemen to disperse the Teutons rave answer in language surmised to be not unmixed with German Idioms. Finally there was a waying of clubs, a counter waying of German new-papers, some vigorous talk, and the lobby was cleared.

Policemen were stationed at the entrance of the hall to prevent further Teutonic invasion. This precaution proved to be a wiscome, for long after it o'clock belated applicants for a "shob" made their way to the hall and demanded admittance.

Policeman Kupfrian was still turning job-

Policeman Kupfrian was still turning job-seeking Germans away after the temperance orators had stopped talking. The policeman sa'd, as he sent two German lads to Hoboken; "That's the way it's been for the last hour and a haif. You ought to have been there, though, when it began. I never had such a time in my life."

life."
President Bogardus doesn't know who is the author of the advertisement that caused all the trouble. He thinks it was the work of a practical joker.
There is a club called the Lithos Club. Its There is a club called the Lithes Club. Its members are lithographers, its headquarters are at 69 Fauk street. The club had a "atag" party on Saturday night. Things went merrily along until about 10 o'clock when about one hundred 'longshoremen, arrived looking for a job. They had seen an advertisement on Saturday morning that 'longshoremen were wanted, with instructions to apply at 69 Bank street, between 10 and 12 o'clock at night. It was a hoax, and when the 'longshoremen learned that, they went for that club house fercolously. The members of the club erected barriers and bolted the doors. The siegs was getting dangerous when one of the members stole out of a back door. He scaled a fence, reached the Charles street station, and got three policemen. The relief was timely and nobody was hunt. It is suapper by a man who had been blackballed by the club.

NO PEACE FOR POOL ROOMS. The Police Consider Them Public Resorts Ratdable on Sundays.

The release of Robert Kenny, manager of Joseph Serransky's pool room at 81 Mott streef on habeas corpus twice by Justice Ingraham after Kenney's arrest for violation of the Sunday law, made no difference to the police yesterday. Detectives were kept watching the pool rooms as usual. In most cases, however, the tool room keepers were cautious, and despite Judge Ingraham's decision that "playing billiards is not one of the acts prohibited on Sunday, unless played in a public place," either closed entirely or closely guarded the doors.

Capt. Berghold, in whose precinct Serransky's pool room is, said that, in spite of the decision

pool room is, said that, in spite of the decision, he was having Serransky's place watched, and if it were opened the manager and players would be arrested.

"Judge Ingraham's decision doesn't affect the case," he said, "Of course, it is no offence to play billiards in a private house or to gamble, so far as that goes, on Sunday or any other day if the public is not admitted, but no one can held that a pool room, on the window of which is displayed the sign "Pool at 25g cents the cue," is anything but a public place. And if any such place is opened in this precinct on Sunday it will be raided."

Twenty-eight men and boys, some of them colored, were arrested yesterday afternoon at I Roosevelt street, which is also 183 and 185 Park row, and locked up at the Oak street station. A section of policemen had surrounded the place, in which were over thirty-five men and boys playing bool. Several of the men jumped through the windows and escaped. A thousand persons gathered in the street to see the wholesale arrests.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

The Roller, Weighing Thirty Tons, Driven Clear Across the Street. WEBSTER, Mass., March 17.-An explosion in

the South Village mill of the Slater Woollen Company took place at noon to-day. A sixtyhorse power Allen botter burst, but no one was killed or even seriously injured. It is

killed or even seriously injured. It is thought that there was no water in the boiler, Joseph Chainsky, a Pole, who had charge of the boiler room to-day, was at home eating his dimer at the time of the explosion.

The boiler was driven out of its building, which stands ten feet or more below Main street, through the bosement and the parlor up stairs of the corporation tenement occupied by the Domi family, and across Main street, striking the stone foundation of the Old Tavern, where it bodged. Resa bomi was sitting in the parlor at the time, and slee was precipitated into the basement, but was not injured beyond a severe shaking up.

The boiler weighed about thirty tons, it struck the Old Tavern with force enough to bore a large hole in the stone underpinning, and then turned itself completely around at a distance of about forty feet from its bed. The engine house had the drying room, or brick, are completely round. The wood in the latter took fire, but the fire alarm could not be pulled in, as the large cong of the system, which was on the engine house, was destroyed. The mill is so crippled that work cannot be resumed in a month.

Towed in a Disabled Schooner.

The stemmship Banan of the New York and Porto Rico line, from Porto Rico, brought in yesterday the schooner La Plata, British, which lost her foremast and her inizzentop and main topmass in a hard squall about 250 miles south-east of Sandy Hock on March 11. The schooter was bound from Honaire for Providence with cargo of sait. Several of her men were burt by falling wreckage in the squail. On Friday the Haman hove in sight, and Capt Sionne of La Plata hatled her and naked to be towed in.

The Late Senator Fair's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17. There are two certified copies of the late Senator Fair's will in existence. They vary in at least one important particular, besides minor differences. The court will have to decide which to accept, or both may be thrown out.